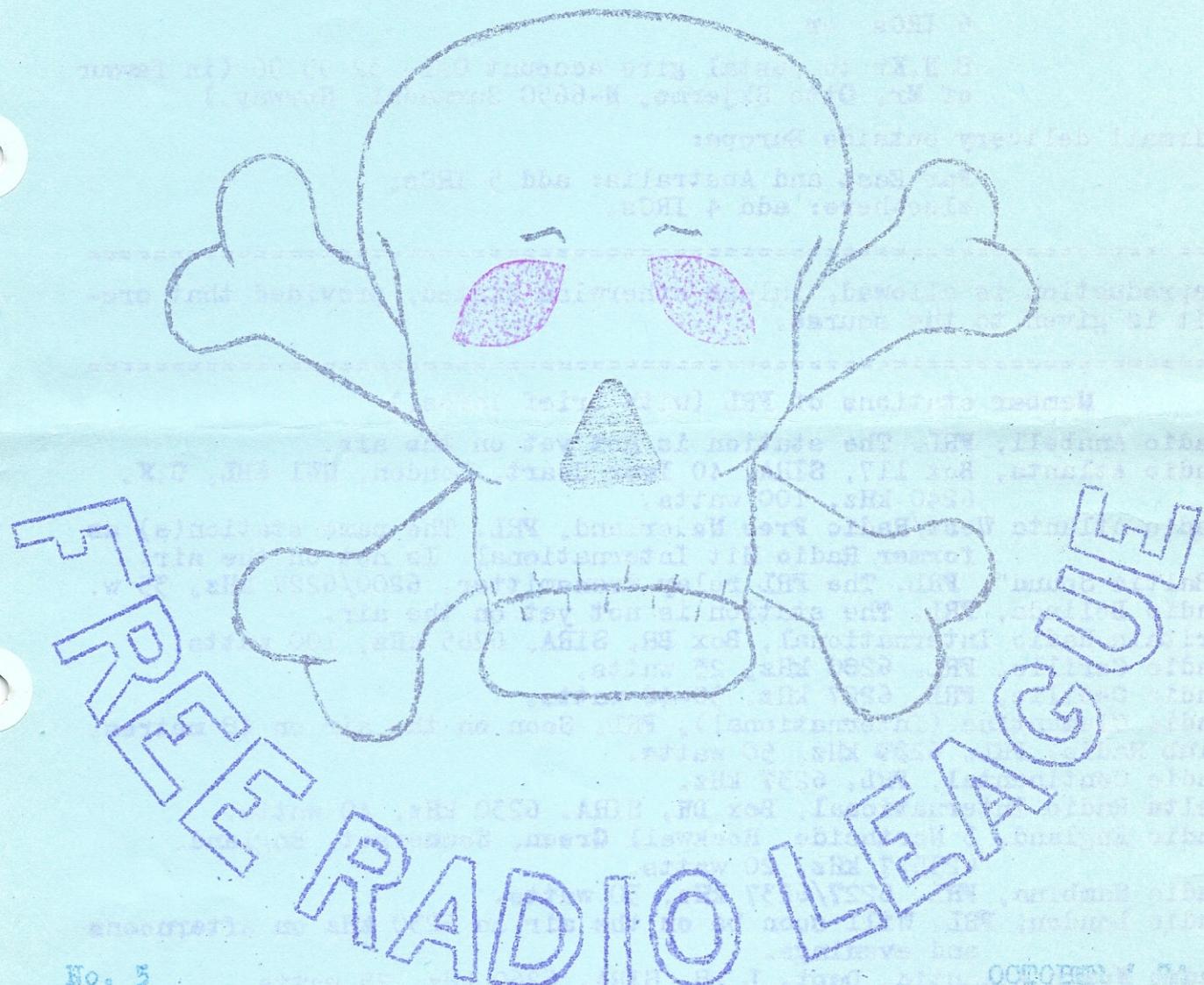


# free radio

# SUPPORT



No. 5

- How to prevent a raid by the GPO no. 2 Radio England
- Underground broadcast
- News in brief
- A valuable verification
- A difficult verification



In a letter to the DX Editor of Radio Sweden Calling DXers, Mr. Gerd Klavitter, Dülmen, West Germany writes:

"a) The aim of SCDX is to publish schedules and other informations about regularly transmitting broadcast stations, but these hobby pirates don't have a fixed schedule or working fq. They broadcast when they feel free to put the transmitter on. They change their fq:s from one minute to another etc. b) By publishing these informations you only induse more and more - mostly younger - SCDX listeners and readers to make part in the fun of uncontrolled broadcasting and disturbing of other radio stations. Above the 49 m.band the 6 MHz maritime band is situated and ~~most~~ on the lower half of that band all these hobby pirates are interfering with the low powered ship stations which must cover long distances with their transmitters to guarantee the ships' security. c) The power of the hobby pirates are rather small so that only a very selective group of SCDX listeners really will hear these stations - a bad efficiancy of your DX news in this case. d) Some years ago you desided not to publish DX news about MW radio stations in favour of the SW stations, but now you publish news about MW-hobby pirates. Is that compatible with your old intentions? Therefore: Please don't put so much significance in these unsignificant little radio stations. You don't help anybody with news about them."

This guy can't possibly have heard about the Free Radio League, and what we are up to! The FRL is a seriously working organization, and a big part of our activities are concentrated on making the Free Radio scene more 'controlled'. We sure do not agree with Mr. Klavitter in most of what he is writing.

First, let us make it clear that many of the pirate stations now do broadcast on a fixed schedule and working frequency, however, this schedule will in most cases, for security reasons, not be published. Therefore this broadcast can give the listeners an impression that they broadcast "when they feel free to put the transmitter on." However, this is not the fact! If the stations' broadcasting schedule was publicly known, it was much easier to raid them.

We can also make it clear that we have received no informations that the pirates have caused interference on other radio stations or ship's stations! The power of the pirate stations are small, normally not more than 50-60 watts, and they are on the air only a few hours on Sunday mornings, when the ships' broadcasting activity is low.

Saying that Sweden Calling DXers "don't help anybody with news about them" (the pirates), is far from the correct facts!! The Landbased Free Radio stations have a high popularity among DXers, even DXers outside Europe, who normally are not able to pick up their weak signals, are interested in their activities. And we know what we are talking about, since we are publishing this bulletin with news only about the Hobby Pirate stations.

Strangely enough, the DX Editor of SCDX did agree with Mr. Klavitter in most of what he writes, especially his point 'b'. However, the situation is happily not as uncontrolled as Mr. Klavitter claimes, and this is something that Radio Sweden's DX Editor should notice too!

To close this time, a short message to those of you missing the promised part two of the Gemini Story. Well, the space just didn't allow us to publish it this time.

*Karl*

DEADLINE next issue (nr. 6): November 10th - so keep on writing!

R A D I O   K R I S T E L  
I N T E R N A T I O N A L

BOX K.7., 40 IVOR COURT,  
LONDON, NW1 6BL, ENGLAND.

UNDERGROUND BROADCAST : - MAY 26th 1974.

by Chris Wain

As dawn broke on Sunday morning May 26th, I returned from a party and went to bed. Two hours later it was time to get up again and travel by bus and on foot to a desert house in the country where Radio Kristel was to broadcast a live programme from the 'haunted' cellar. With mixer, records and various other bits and pieces crammed into a plastic bag, I reached the house at about 8.00 GMT. Shortly afterwards Richard (look-out and photographer) and Charlie (another look-out) arrived. Standing on top of the gutted roof in the sunshine, we saw three people walking along the horizon, which turned out to be Mick the Merk, Sibalius Grumbleweed and Stephen (another look-out). They arrived at 8.40 with transmitter, car battery, more records and cables. We carried the equipment down to the cellar, and then Mick, Steve and myself went back to Mick's house to fetch the rest of the gear. Sibalius, Richard and Charlie remained to keep watch for intruders.

We returned at about 9.35, and connected up a mains electricity supply to the 'studio', a small room in the cellar about 6 feet x 4feet with a large wooden door at one end. The transmitter was in the main part of the cellar, and was powered by a 12 volt car battery. The 'studio' room, which was very damp and musty-smelling, was lit by a single 15 watt light bulb.

At 9.45, as we rushed round connecting wires, banging in earth poles with old bricks and making fuses from twigs and fuse wire, we realised that the aerial wire had been left behind, so Charlie ran off to collect it. When he returned ten minutes later, Richard and Mick climbed onto the roof to ~~attempt~~ hang the aerial between the chimneys. It was 9.56. Sibalius and myself worked furiously in the cellar connecting up the studio equipment. It was 9.58. The seconds ticked away, and as ten o'clock passed, Radio Kristel was not on the air. At about 1 minute past, Sibalius switched on the transmitter, using a short length of wire as a temporary aerial. The cable connecting the transmitter to the studio was plugged in, and I played several records with identification announcements. At 10.17 the main aerial was connected, and when Sibalius shouted out "O.K.", I started the theme music and announced: "This is Radio Kristel calling Europe!" At last we were on the air.

As Mick and Richard had been putting up the aerial, two boys on bikes had seen them and came over to see what was going on. We explained what we were doing, and they helped keep a look-out around the house. At about 11.15 the car battery started to run down, so Sibalius and myself had to go to his house to get another one. We took the radio with us, and listened to Mick, Richard and one of the two boys present a DX programme of sorts - a strange mixture of music, sound effects, technical topics, announcements and pauses.

On the way back with a fresh battery, we telephoned Paul Parker to find out if the transmission was going out right. He suggested that we change frequency slightly, which Sibalius did when we returned to the cellar.

At lunch time, all the helpers and Mick went home for meal, and so

between 12.00 and 13.15 GMT, Sibalius and myself took it in turns to broadcast and keep a look-out for the authorities. We changed over every 15 minutes. It was quite frightening in the 'studio', because every so often people would come to look at the house, and their echoing voices and footsteps could be heard above. Several times I had to leave the theme tune on, with the deck switched to 'repeat' while I crept outside to see who was wandering about.

Later on, Mick and Steve returned, and for the last fifteen minutes we all crowded into the tiny studio and took turns at the microphone. Radio Kristel closed down at 14.00 GMT to the sound of Jungle Jam by the Shadows.

May 26th 1974 was hard work, a lot of fun, and certainly a day to be remembered. Finally, on behalf of Radio Kristel, thank you to all the helpers, who did a great job keeping us informed of who or what was outside.

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From "K. 7. NEWS", Radio Kristel's own publication.

## NEWS IN BRIEF ON THE PIRATE RADIO SCENE

Radio Tiffany's court case which should be held on July 29th, could not be held that day because the operator was on holiday on Mallorca! However, the court case has now taken place, and the operator was fined 250 Sw.Kr, but did get back some of his studio equipment (not the transmitter of course...).

Never the less, the operator has constructed a new transmitter, equipped with transistors, and he hopes to be back on the air later this autumn on 6230 kHz or on the 'old' 6237 kHz!!

Radio Valleri has been noted on 6210 kHz on 8.9. at 1030 GMT, interfering with Radio Passad.

Radio Gemini is now transmitting from 0900 to 1000 announcing the frequency 6230 kHz, which really is 6235/6240 kHz. Gemini's second broadcast after the raid was on Aug. 11th. Good reception in Germany.

Radio Clementine has not been able to be on the air yet because of transmitter difficulties. The net junction has been defect, but they hope to start their first transmissions as soon as possible. QRG will be 6270 kHz, and the transmissions will be aired on Sundays.

Delta Radio International was on the air with its last transmission on Sept. 1st between 0900 and 0938 GMT, with new address: FRL.

Radio Freedom, operating from Scotland, has been testing on 6220 kHz with 35 watts. Their previous address was SFRM, 16 Eskgrove Drive, Bilston, Midlothian, Scotland, but a DXer in West Germany has informed us that they are now using a new address: 15 Springfield Place, Roslin, Midlothian, Scotland.

Radio 74 Int. is operating from a certain place in Central Europe as often as possible, almost every day. The transmissions are aired between 1900 and 1930 GMT, on 6235 kHz. Power is 20-50 watts. Address: c/o Ulrich Bäcker, D-4788 Warstein, Kreisstr. 43, West Germany.

Radio Poseidon (International) which has been airing some unsuccessful tests on 6275 kHz and some other frequencies - due to transmitter difficulties - has now got a new transmitter, and is now heard well over great parts of Europe. QRG is still 6275 kHz.

Radio Valleri has changed its Box no. at SIRA. It is now: Box E1V. An And SIRA's new address is: 40 Iver Court, London NW1 6HL, in case you didn't know.

Additions to the FRLmembership list on page 2:  
Radio Passad - Radio Shadow - Radio Valleri - Viking Radio - and Radio Theresa. All except 'Valleri' & 'Theresa' are using FRL address.

A new station, Radio Veronica International, has been on the air on 6245 kHz on August 11th at around 1100 GMT with Dutch programmes. Does anyone have any informations on this station, such as address?

Radio North Yorks seems to be off the air since July 73.

Radio Beethoven is a station that never has been on the air! The start should have been in December 73, but couldnt be done: The station has no transmitter!!!

Radio 2525 has changed its address to Box 680, 22 Coldershaw Road, West Ealing, London W13 9DX, England.

- And Radio Europe International has changed its address to 9 North Street, Havent, Hants., England.

Radio England has got a new 500 watt transmitter. This tx. will be used for early morning broadcasts, in the hope of being heard in America and Japan. These will be on the following dates at 0500 - 0630 GMT: 6 & 20 Oct., 3 & 17 Nov., 1 & 15 & 29 Dec.

Radio Victoria International has been testing on 48 metres(6225 kHz) and on some ~~new~~ frequencies. On Sunday 28. July the station broadcated a live programme that lasted for several hours. QSL for 2 IRC's. Their address: Postbus 412, Hengelo 7700, Overijssel, The Netherlands.

Radio Kristel did stop transmitting on August 11th at 1135. In a special announcement they told that the GPO was very active, so it would be better to take a break.

Radio Yorkshire has announced that they were raided by the GPO in summer 1973.

Radio Concord can be heard from midnights on 230 m, corresponding to 1300 kHz. The output is 450 to 800 watts. The station can be reached at the address: 52 Oakfield Road, London, N.4, England.

Radio Sound International has stopped transmitting for a while, because of too bad modulation on the transmitter. They are now installing a new one, which is hoped to give a better audio quality.

On May 5th Radio Polar (International) and Radio Scandinavia was on the air with a joint programme. The transmitter was Radio Scandinavia's new one, and the programme was one made for Radio Polar in the United States.

The Voice of the Receiver is a new Scandinavian station that will start soon. The station has a transmitter of 100 - 200 watts, sometimes even more.

HOW TO PREVENT A RAID BY THE GPO - tips for a free radio operator.  
(Not for local am and fm stations though...)  
by Editor Jackie

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I'm sure that some of our readers will start their own free radio station within some time, because everybody who is really interested in pirate radio will think about it sometimes.

I for myself am helping two stations to run since the beginning of 1972; I'm looking for their security. And I will help you, the 'operator-in-future', not to make these mistakes which will help your GPO to raid you and your station.

I'll give you informations which may help you a little to be more safe. Part one of this article will contain things you can do before starting test transmissions, the 2nd part will contain things you should be aware of during your transmissions and the minutes after and the third part will contain informations on what to do when the GPO has been seen only some hundred yards away from your transmitting site, and it is obvious that they will reach you soon, some general things and completions on the 1st and 2nd part etc. - If you have any questions or suggestion, you may write to me, using the address "Editor Jackie", c/o FRL, P.O.Box 48, N-6650 Surnadal, Norway. If you would like to have a private reply, please enclose one IRC for return postage. I can assure you that your security will be OK when writing to me.

Part I:

The mailing address: have you already a reliable QSL-manager? Use a well known address like SIRA or FRL, because those managers know very well how to handle your mail, they are very trustworthy.

Your local postman: let him know in time that you are a swl only. Perhaps you may show him your receiver and tell him about the QSLs etc. It's necessary that your postman is "goodwilling" to you.

Your neighbours: what do they know about you and your swl-ing or planned transmitting? Tell them that you are a listener and that you need the antenna for a good reception etc. More about this point in the second part!

When producing the programme: if it is possible, don't make programmes in the language of your country (French, German, Danish etc). If there is an illegal station broadcasting in "vernacular", the GPO will use their direction-finders very soon. Use the English language. English is international for listeners, and also 'int.' for the GPO. What kind of music are you playing? Text in English or French (chansons) or instrumental music. But it must be music which is well known in other countries, too.

The transmitter site: if you can broadcast mobile from a forest or something like that, it's all OK nearly. But mostly the stations are broadcasting from a house. Have you more than only one place for your transmissions? Use different transmitting sites, if possible. Ask your close friends; perhaps they'll let you use their house for the broadcasts.

How long are your programmes? If you'll broadcast regularly every week or once or twice a month, don't transmit longer than 30 min per transmission. But if you are on the air irregularly at different times and frequencies, you may have programmes of a length of max. 60 minutes. More than 1 hour may be dangerous! That's even enough time

for a swl to "raid" you, if he is using a portable receiver and is moving around in your area.

Hiding place for the transmitter: ...that's very important, and also very difficult, I know...! It is not very good to keep your tx. in your own house. If there will be a raid, the GPO will find it very quickly. See part 3 of this article!

Well, that's all for today. It's impossible to write about everything but I hope that I told you the most important.

Fight For Free Radio in Europe!

Jackie.

Reproduction is not allowed! ++++++ Reproduction is not allowed!

After last edition's "A valuable verification?", we have got some reactions, both from other DXers and station cps., and thank you for that! We feel it right to let the station operators give us their views on this article this time, and here is what two of them have to say:

#### A difficult verification?

This article is in part a follow-up comment on last issue's letter about pirate stations' QSL policies.

First, let me say something about the reports that are being sent to pirate stations. Many of us engaged in the operations of these stations have been, and are DXers, and we are indeed very interested in all the reports that are sent in. We, too, send reports to stations and expect them to be verified. But now, that it is us who get the reports, we see the other side of the coin, too. Every time we get a bunch of reports through FRL we can be certain that almost 50 % of them are on the edge of nonsense, many carrying only such details as "talk, pop music, announcement 'This is...Radio...Free...International...address' ". Even the times of the items reported may vary by as much as five minutes from the correct figures. We may anticipate that, as we were on the air at that given moment, and as other reports prove our signal was audible in that general direction, it is probable that the guy heard us though his details are pure rubbish, and get him QSLed. We are fairly certain that most of those people who haven't got QSLs from other stations, too, have sent reports that should never have left their desks.

The cost involved in the QSLing business are not so small, either. You must always understand that a report going through a mail service, such as the FRL, involves double fees, and one of the IRCs requested has to cover these. One IRC is also needed to pay the postage on the QSL, and if this is to be mailed from another location, not to risk the station, still another is needed, and the operator is left to produce any QSL at his personal costs. Pirate stations are not run as charities to the DXers, and anyone wanting to get a QSL should be ready to meet the costs, which may in effect reach as high as 5 IRCs worth per verification. A special verifying service is available at FRL, so that some reports can be verified at once on its arrival, and this happily reduces costs a bit.

The least expensive method of verification is a stencilled QSL sheet,

and believe us, it's sometimes the only thing the operator can afford. In ~~cost~~ order then follows an Xerox print, picture post card, own photo QSL and a printed QSL. Printing a QSL can be very expensive, as it must often be done abroad, and with a small run of up to 200 or so copies, the price per copy can be staggering. Picture post cards do not make good QSL cards, as they have no originality, so that anyone can write "QSL" on it and claim to have got it from a station.

We have found out that the most educating thing a DXer can do is to start an independent station, for he then really learns to pay attention to the quality of the reports he, too, is sending out. We here at the POLAR-GROUP are always interested in your reports and try to verify them properly, but we definitely do not verify a ~~them~~ report carrying no real hint whatsoever to the true identity of the station listened.

Yours sincerely

Jan Keski  
(sign.)

Infos. Dept., POLAR-GROUP.

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#### A valuable verification. II

Station operators, friends,

Now is the time for some of our stations to reconsider their verification policy. We ask our listeners for reception reports and these not only bring us pleasure, but are also useful to us.

So we ought to show our appreciation to these listeners by verifying correct listeners reports with a proper verification - especially when we require two or three International Reply Coupons. It's indeed discouraging to receive small and badly stenciled pieces of paper - as well as it is discouraging for the stations to receive such reception reports.

And it doesn't have to be very expensive to print a QSL card. As a matter of fact it's cheaper printing a card than buying a picture post card. Why not drop FRL a line and ask them?

Remember that your verification is a face outward, so try to maintain a good reputation of your station, free radio and of course the Free Radio League.

Besides it's easier for you to fill in a printed card than to write a letter.

We think it will be an important mission for the FRL to work to promote proper verifications from our stations. One way to do so is to issue a FRL standard QSL card which can be used by different stations. For many stations this will be an easy and cheap solution to their verification problem.

Finally, a message to all those waiting for a verification from West Coast Radio: please, be patient! A QSL card is just now being designed and all correct reception reports will be verified with this card.

Operators, West Coast Radio

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Before starting off with the tips, there is something I want to point out. Last time we announced that we would publish the contributor's name only if it was clearly understood that we were allowed to. This has resulted in everything from "please publish my name", to "don't publish my name or my true initials, but write 'H.L.' from West Germany, OK?". That was in fact not 'OK', since we are not publishing wrong informations of any kind, and since this 'system' was about to become a complete mess, we desided to publish your subscription code number in stead of abbreviation or names. This will also guaranty the anonymity for those of you who want so. And now for the latest

## TIPS

### QRG TIME (GMT)

1175	1030	14.7.	Radio Victoria International. QRK 2.	-122
1325	0005	21.7.	Radio Caroline Scotland. QRK 2.	-122
1325	0023	30.6.	Radio Victoria International. QRK 1.	-122
6215A	0900	1.9.	Delta Radio's last tx. QSA 5/4, QRK 4.	-000
6220	0915	21.7.	Radio Freedom, Scotland. Test tx.	-014, -221
			Also at 0835 hrs. on 25.8. QRK 2.	-221, -122
6225	0925	21.7.	Radio Atlanta. English id. QSA 3.	-014
6225	0932	1.9.	West Coast Radio sign off. QSA 3, QRK 3/2.	-000
6225	0932	1.9.	Swinging Radio England. QSA 3.	-000
6225	0950	11.8.	R. Kristel's last tx. QRK 2-3, CW-QRM	-122, -221
6225A	1040	18.8.	Time Radio International. German id. QRK 2.	-221
6225	1130	21.8.	West Coast Radio. QSA 2-4.	-122, -014
6225	1200	28.7.	Radio Victoria International. Id in Dutch, English and German. QRK 2-3.	-221
			Also at 1353 with QSA 3. Close down at 1443.	-014
6225	1342	21.7.	Radio Venus North, SIRA. Id in English. QSA 2.	-014
6230	0900	11.8.	Radio Gemini with QRK 3.	-122, -221
6230	1008	18.8.	East Coast Radio, new pirate testing from Sweden. PRL address, QSA 4-5.	-219, -526
6230	1015	11.8.	Radio Veronica International in Dutch only. Played "Sugar Baby Love" at 1025. Address? QRK 2.	-221
6230	1119	18.8.	Radio Sound International with English Id and ann. Close down: 1130. QSA 4.	-219
6235A	1006	18.8.	Time Radio with German ID, and played mx. by Ike & Tina Turner. QSA 1-3, QRM. 6250 kHz is a better fq for Time Radio!	-219
6235	1033	14.7.	Radio Free Atlantis Int. with Eng. ID.	-014, -122
6235	2201	12.8.	Radio England testing. QRK 3	-122
6237	1005	4.8.	Swinging Radio England. No identifications(?)	-221
6250	0935	4.8.	ABC-Europe. QRK 4.	-221
6252	1030	21.7.	ABC-Europe. Also on 7.7. at 0835. QRK 4.	-122
6255	0935	28.7.	United Radio Europe in German. QRK 1-3.	-221, -122
6255	0955	4.8.	Radio Kristel. QRK 2	-221
6255	1000	25.8.	Tower Radio. QSA 4. QRK 2.	-221, -122
6260	0915	25.8.	Radio Valleri playing "Rock your Baby". QSA 4.	-221
6265	0900	23.6.	Also on 21.7., 28.7. & 4.8. QSA 4. QRK 2.	-014, -221
6265	1059	18.8.	Radio Kristel with 'Free Radio News'. QSA 3.	-211
6265	1110	19.5.	Also on 28.7. at 0940 with QSA 1/2.	-014
6275	1003	11.8.	Radio 69 with English ID and ann. QSA 3.	-221
			Radio 69. QRK 2.	-112

-014, -122 & 221: West Germany  
-526: Sweden  
-000 & -219: Norway

Next page:  
-209: West Germany  
-104: Sweden

## QSLs

ABC-Europe	c,l.	7 to 9 days	-104/-209/-014
Radio Apollo International	c,l.	5 weeks	-209
Britain Radio	l,s.	24 d. to 8 w.	-104/-209
Club Radio	c	3 weeks	-122/-209/-014
Radio Continental	l,s.		-104
Delta Radio	c,l.	4 weeks	-209/-014/-104
Radio Free Germany	l	8 weeks	-209
Radio Galaxy	l		-014
Radio Gambina	c,l.	24 days	-104/-219/-000
Radio Gemini	c,l,s,i.	2 weeks	-014/-209
Radio Gemini North	c,l.	20 weeks	-209
Radio Hit International	c	6 weeks	-209
Radio Holland	c	10 weeks	-209/-014
Radio Hit Süd	c,l.	6 weeks	-209
Radio Intercontinental	c	4 w. to 43 d.	-104/-209
Radio Kristein International	c,l,i.	1 week	-014/-209
Radio Pegasus	c,l.	3 weeks	-209
Radio Sound International	c	2 weeks	-209
Swinging Radio England	l,s.	68 days	-104
Radio Tiffany International	c,l,i.	10 d. to 7 weeks	014/-104/-209
Time Radio	c,l,s.	2 w. to 68 d.	-014/-104/-209
Tower Radio	c	4 weeks	-209
United Radio Europe	c	22 days	-104/-014
Radio Valleri	c,l.	4 w. to 46 d.	-104/-209/-014
Radio Vrij Nederland	l	10 weeks	-209
World Music Radio	c,i.	3 weeks	-209/-014
Radio 2000	l		-014
Radio 69 International	c,l,i.	2 weeks	-209/-014

c: card l: letter s: sticker i: informations

When you send us your contributions, be sure to do so in the same way as we present them: Tips listed with the lowest frequency first and QSL's listed alphabetic. Thank you!

## UNIDENTIFIED STATIONS

No.	QRG	Time	Date	Reception + Details noted	
1)	1325	0013-0037	28.7.	QRK 2. DJ: Dave Berry	-122
2)	6220A	0803	18.8.	QSA 1-3. English px. Requested 3 IRC.	-219
3)	6220	0930-0940	21.7.	QRK 1. Without IDs	-122
4)	6225	0930	21.7.	QSA 2-3. English station.	-221
5)	6225A	1110	11.8.	QSA/QRK 2. English ID.	-221
6)	6225	1130	21.7.	QRK 3. Scand. with "Sugar Baby Love".	-221
7)	6230	1007-1034	18.8.	QRK 1.	-122
8)	6250A	1010	18.8.	QSA/QRK 2. Test transmission.	-221
9)	6230A	1315	28.8.	QSA 3-4. German, "Seasons in the Sun".	-526
10)	6235A	1000-1014	14.8.	QRK 1. Much jingles.	-122
11)	6235A	1106	18.8.	QSA 1-2. Played Roxy Music.	-219
12)	6237	1000-1050	18.8.	QRK 1. Played "Wall Street Shuffle".	-122
13)	6270A	0945	25.8.	QSA 2-3. Close down 945, tests, Eng.ads.	-221
14)	6270A	1000	18.8.	QSA 2-4. Played "Man of Action" non stop till fade out at 1104.	-219
15)	6270A	1020	11.8.	QRK 3. This is Radio...Rebel, Rebel?	-221
16)	6270A	1030	18.8.	QSA/QRK 2. English ID.	-221
17)	6275	1044	18.8.	QRK 1. "Gin Jeanie" played.	-122

Nos. 7 & 8 are most likely the FRL station East Coast R., and no. 6 is perhaps West Coast R. No. 9 seems to be R. Victoria Intl. -000

## RADIO ENGLAND

## RADIO ENGLAND

Radio England was first conceived in summer of 1973, and in order that when they went on the air, their programmes would be of high quality they commenced building a studio. Into this was installed various gear for making of tape programmes. Their 5 disc jockeys then began to familiarise themselves with the equipment, and also practice the art of DJing under the guidance of their two disco DJs Earl Grey and Julian Bell. At the beginning of 1974 it was felt that the station was suitable professional to start transmissions. These were done first with an ex army '62' set, and then later with a '19' set, neither came up to their expectations power output wise, and the quality left much to be desired. Few reports were received so they desided to find a transmitter with more output, and also one that could transmit the high quality which the studio could produce. With this transmitter first tests were broadcasted on April 26th, since which time, an improved aerial and earth system has increased range.

### TECHNICAL DETAILS

Studio: 2 Garrard SP 25 Decks  
Eagle 4 channel mixer  
Home-built deck and tape control panel  
2 Sanyo cassette decks for jingles, and IDs  
Thorm modulator amplifier

Transmitter 500w crystal controlled AM, series gate modulated with 2x TT21 output valves

Antenna 70 ft  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave dipole fed by 75 ohm coaxial cable. Rigged at 20 - 30 ft.

Radio England broadcasts from different sites each week, from the South of England. Transmissions are on 6235 kHz at 1000 GMT.

Reception reports are very much appreciated, which if correct, will be verified by the station's QSL card. If you have a cassette recorder a tape of one of the transmissions would be much appreciated, and will be returned with the QSL card. Radio England also welcome comments, and suggestions on their programmes wether good or bad.

The DJs working for Radio England, are Earl Grey, Julian Bell, Greg Floyd, William Merlin, and Thorpe. Engineer and DJ is John Krane.

### ILLEGAL HALLELUJA ON FM

The Norwegian newspaper "Sørlandet" reports that a group of the Maran Ata movement in Vennesla, a small industrial town a few miles from Kristiansand has been making regular, illegal broadcasts to its members, and the transmissions have been heard strongly on the FM state network.

The transmissions have consisted of halleslujahs, short speeches, and lots of music. At NRK's noise-control center in Kristiansand, the newspaper is told that till now, it has been very difficult to detect such pirate transmitters. The transmissions are illegal, and the persons ~~behind~~ in charge of this risk police investigation.

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